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APPLICATION NO.	FIL	LING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
10/511,156	10/14/2004		Nikolai Ignatyev	MERCK-2929 9029	
23599	7590	03/20/2006		EXAMINER	
MILLEN, WHITE, ZELANO & BRANIGAN, P.C.				PARSA, JAFAR F	
2200 CLARENDON BLVD. SUITE 1400				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
ARLINGTON, VA 22201				1621	

DATE MAILED: 03/20/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
	10/511,156	IGNATYEV ET AL.			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Jafar Parsa	1621			
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 16(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tin 11 apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from 12 cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status					
 Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 Oc This action is FINAL. 2b) This Since this application is in condition for allowan closed in accordance with the practice under Ex 	action is non-final. ce except for formal matters, pro				
Disposition of Claims					
 4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-4 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-4 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or 					
Application Papers					
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acce Applicant may not request that any objection to the d Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner	pted or b) objected to by the E frawing(s) be held in abeyance. See on is required if the drawing(s) is obj	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). ected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.					
Attachment(s) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 10/14/2004.	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal Pa				

DETAILED ACTION

Information Disclosure Statement

The information disclosure statement filed 10/14/2004 fails to comply with 37 CFR 1.98(a)(2), which requires a legible copy of each cited foreign patent document; each non-patent literature publication or that portion which caused it to be listed; and all other information or that portion which caused it to be listed. It has been placed in the application file, but the information referred to therein has not been considered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

Claim 4 provides for the use of tris(perfluoroalkylation)phosphine oxide, but, since the claim does not set forth any steps involved in the method/process, it is unclear what method/process applicant is intending to encompass. A claim is indefinite where it merely recites a use without any active, positive steps delimiting how this use is actually practiced.

Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed recitation of a use, without setting forth any steps involved in the process, results in an improper definition of a process, i.e., results in a claim which is not a proper process claim under 35 U.S.C. 101. See for example *Ex parte Dunki*, 153 USPQ 678 (Bd.App. 1967) and *Clinical Products, Ltd.* v. *Brenner*, 255 F. Supp. 131, 149 USPQ 475 (D.D.C. 1966).

A broad range or limitation together with a narrow range or limitation that falls within the broad range or limitation (in the same claim) is considered indefinite, since the resulting claim does not clearly set forth the metes and bounds of the patent

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protection desired. See MPEP § 2173.05(c). Note the explanation given by the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences in *Ex parte Wu*, 10 USPQ2d 2031, 2033 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1989), as to where broad language is followed by "such as" and then narrow language. The Board stated that this can render a claim indefinite by raising a question or doubt as to whether the feature introduced by such language is (a) merely exemplary of the remainder of the claim, and therefore not required, or (b) a required feature of the claims. Note also, for example, the decisions of *Ex parte Steigewald*, 131 USPQ 74 (Bd. App. 1961); *Ex parte Hall*, 83 USPQ 38 (Bd. App. 1948); and *Ex parte Hasche*, 86 USPQ 481 (Bd. App. 1949). In the present instance, claim 2 recites the broad recitation organic compounds, and the claim also recites tricoordinated organocarbon compounds and/or organic compounds containing carbonyl groups, which is the narrower statement of the range/limitation.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 1-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the

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invention.

With regard to rejections under 35 USC 112, first paragraph, the following factors are considered (In re Wands 8 USPQ 2d 1400, 1404 (CAFC 1988)): a) Breadth of claims; b) Nature of invention; c) State of the prior art; d) Level of ordinary skill in the art; e) Level of predictability in the art; f) Amount of direction and guidance provided by the inventor; g) Working examples and; h) Level of experimentation needed to make or use the invention based on the content of the disclosure.

The claims are directed to a process for perfluoroalkylation by reacting a substrate with a tris(perfluoroalkyl) phosphine oxide with at least one base. The claims are breathtakingly broad. The disclosure is not seen to provide sufficient guidance which would enable one skilled in the art to react any substrate with tris(perfluoroalkyl) phosphine oxide to produce a perfluoroalkylation product. The specification only enables to use a trimethyl borate and a benzophenone as a substrate for perfluoroaklylation process.

The nature of the invention is determined by the state of the prior art.

Compounds used as a substrate are recognized for having different chemical structure, as well as different chemical and physical properties. The prior art is silent with regard to the variety of compounds asserted to be utilized as substrates.

The level of skill in the art, in general, is considered to be relatively high.

The level of predictability in the art is considered to be low. The perfluoroalkylation reactions are recognized as unpredictable. If this were a predictable

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art one would be able to predict which types of compounds could be used as substrates as well as the effective amount of said substrate and the ratio of such reactants.

The amount of direction provided by the instant disclosure is determined by the teachings set forth in the specification, including the working examples. The specification is limited to teachings to use a trimethyl borate and benzophenone as a substrate.

The level of experimentation necessary to make and use the instant invention with any substrate is seen to be undue in the instant case. It would require undue experimentation to determine the identity of appropriate substrates, the effective amount of these substrate to be used in perfluoroalkylation process. The specification must teach how to make and use the invention, not how to figure out for oneself how to make and use the invention. In re Gardner, 166 USPQ 138 (CCPA 1970).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jafar Parsa whose telephone number is (571)272-0643. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m. (M-F).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Johann Richter can be reached on (571)272-0646. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Jafar Parsa Primary Examiner

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J. PARSA PRIMARY EXAMINER